

THE EXPOSITION.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE DAY NOTED.

The Best Crowd Yet in Attendance—Full Trains from All Directions—An Interesting Interview With Secretary Ryckman—The Louisville and Nashville Display—Exposition Notes.

Much the best crowd since opening day attended the exposition yesterday. By noon the receipts had exceeded those of the previous day considerably, and a great number of people went out in the afternoon. The day was encouraging. It was noticeable that nearly all the visitors were strangers in Atlanta, and this fact shows that there are now a large number of people visiting the city, going out quietly every day to see the exposition. The buildings are so extensive that a thousand people make scarcely any show, but the trains and street cars run at short intervals and from the first to the last trip are well loaded.

To-day the crowd will be larger than it was yesterday and to-morrow, which the visiting governors will make one of the great features of the exposition, there will be crowds on the grounds.

Last night the crowded streets, and the busy scenes in the arcades of all the hotels gave evidence of an increase in the crowds. All the evening and night trains came in full. To-day the increase will be still more perceptible, and if to-morrow dawn will we shall have a day of which Atlanta may be proud.

Georgia.

Is fast preparing her display in the upper story at the center of the main building. The cars laden with the exhibits from the state fair were unloaded yesterday, and Commissioner Henderson was busily arranging them in the allotted space.

The fine collection of mineral and vegetable curiosities at the capitol has been taken to aid in making a creditable showing for the state. The work went on so well yesterday that by to-morrow Georgia will show up well. The letters written to all parts of the state for specimens of various kinds will be answered by such additions as will make the exhibit, when complete, a surprise to many of our own people, who are thoroughly ignorant of the capacity of their state.

The Receptions Tonight.

at the elegant mansions of some of Atlanta's hospitable citizens will give the visitors an opportunity of enjoying the city socially, and will be appreciated by home folks as an opportunity to visit the pleasant people who have come to see. Such entertainments will be frequent during the exposition. The season of social gaiety has really just opened. November will bring a series of beautiful entertainments which will add a romance to the practical business interest so widely felt in the exposition.

The Chicago Excursion.

is expected to reach Atlanta at noon to-day and while the crowd may not be very large the representative character of those who come will be such as to make their presence quite an acquisition to the crowd already here. Mayor Harrison and some of the most prominent citizens of Chicago will be in the party. The leading newspapers of Chicago will send along special representatives. The party will be one of the most distinguished that will make up the crowd on Governors' Day.

Governors' Day.

which is to-morrow, will be memorable in the history of the exposition. Governors Bigelow, of Connecticut, Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, Holliday, of Virginia, Jarvis, of North Carolina, Blackburn, of Kentucky, Cobb, of Alabama, Hawkins, of Tennessee, Haygood, of South Carolina, are expected to arrive to-day.

Governor Cullom, of Illinois, could not come and Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, will represent his state. Governor Foster, of Ohio, has been telegraphed to and urged to come, and it is thought he will be here in time for the fun. The fast mail on the Air-Line this morning is expected to bring several of the governors and others will come in by the Western and Atlantic trains during the day.

To-morrow there will be a formal reception of the distinguished guests on the grounds, with addresses and responses. An elegant lunch will be served in the judges hall after the reception. The governors who will arrive before night will be present at the social reception to be given this evening.

Captains Bogardus.

The famous shot has been added to the attractions of to-day. The executive committee have arranged that he and his sons shall shoot on the grounds at three o'clock this afternoon, the exhibition to be free to all who enter the grounds. Captain Bogardus has become famous in America and Europe for his marvelous skill in the use of shot gun and rifle. His son, seventeen years of age, is the rival of his father in skillful use of the gun and his youngest boy who is only six performs astonishing feats of marksmanship. All those who wish to witness this afternoon at three o'clock in a series of interesting feats.

Exhibitors' Meetings.

The Illinois exhibitors held a meeting yesterday morning and made their organization permanent. Their badge for the coming reception was agreed upon. It will be of satin with rich gold fringe, and bear the motto: "International Cotton Exposition 1881, Illinois, State Sovereignty and National Union." In the absence of Governor Cullom the honors of the reception will be tendered Honorable Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago.

The Pennsylvania association of exhibitors met yesterday evening at four o'clock. The details of the reception which it is proposed to tender Governor Hoyt were further arranged. The reception will be at the Kimball house and will be a most enjoyable affair. Messrs. Hoops, Solters and Camp were appointed a committee of invitation.

The Ohio exhibitors' association met at the Leyden house last night for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee on rules and regulations. These three organizations will do much to further the success of the exposition.

How to Dye.

One of the most unique exhibits on the exposition grounds is that of N. Spencer Thomas, manufacturer of Thomas's concentrated dye stuffs, Elmira, New York. The exhibit is under the management of Mr. Malcolm Henry, assisted by Mr. Robert Johnson. Everything will be in order to-day, and the public will be initiated into the mysteries of the various processes of dyeing. These gentlemen will dye the two suits that are to be made for the governors Thursday.

The Louisville and Nashville Display.

One of the grandest displays made at the exposition is made by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Yesterday we went over the space occupied in the railroad building by this road with Colonel Killebrew, and the resources of the country through which this road runs is just wonderful. It would take a book to describe this display. The walls are lined with every plant in the south, the useful and ornamental, and, strange to say, this long line of road penetrates a region of country that makes it possible to make this collection complete. Not only this, but every textile fabric grown in America is also found in this display. The glimpses of the rich iron beds, coal fields, timber of every kind, and field products will be evidence of the fact that there is no richer part of the world in natural resources than the part covered by this road. Colonel Killebrew certainly deserves the thanks of every man in the south for the splendid display he has made.

The Cincinnati Excursionists.

The excursionists who went to Atlanta under the

charge of Jules Blackburn were very much pleased with their trip. Although detained one hour by an accident to another train, on the down trip, they arrived in Chattanooga in time to enjoy a good night's sleep. After an early breakfast and a carriage ride in and around Chattanooga, they resumed their journey to Atlanta. The excursionists took in all of Atlanta and the great cotton exposition, and are well satisfied and enthusiastic in their praise of the management.

Exposition Notes.

—One of the most interesting exhibits in the art hall is made by Annie May Raine, who is only 11 years old. She is the daughter of Mr. J. S. Raine of this city and her drawings and paintings show that she possesses talent of a high order.

—To-morrow the Western and Atlantic railroad will run trains every fifteen minutes.

—The main building is about perfect.

—Great competition in plans and sewing machines.

—Yesterday was a gem of autumnal beauty.

—Street cars will be run every 7½ minutes before long.

—Georgia turpentine is to be made on the grounds by two processes, and North Carolina is showing how she gets her proverbial tar.

—Last night Atlanta had on a holiday look.

—The press pavilion holds some gay fairs.

—All the papers are talking about Atlanta.

—A private letter from Chicago to W. M. Scott from Mr. A. H. Andrews, of A. H. Andrews & Co., one of the largest manufacturing firms of the west, says: Representatives of the Tribune, Times, etc., a vice-president of the exposition, and a number of business men and manufacturers, etc., of that city, left there Tuesday morning for the exposition in a special car.

—The Ladies' memorial association of Palatka have shipped two barrels of wreaths, etc., for the Florida building.

—Visitors are finding out that hotels and boarding houses are not charging exorbitant rates.

—Colonel Warren, of Austin, Texas, exhibits the cotton worm destroyer which he invented.

—Hartwell Sun: Board can be had in Atlanta at the usual prices. All the rumors about exorbitant hotel rates are untrue and unjust to that plucky city.

—Mr. J. F. Hart, of Union Point, makes an exhibit of bee hives, section boxes and bee-keeper's supplies.

—Weekly Chronicle: Athens will contribute her usual share of the prettiest young ladies in the state to the cotton exposition in Atlanta.

—Mr. A. Vason, of Dougherty county, exhibits a bale of cotton.

—Major Russell, of Jacksonville, Fla., exhibits a couple of orange trees with fruit.

—Washington (D. C.) Critic: "There is a great abundance of cotton now at Atlanta from all parts of the world. Gentlemen who go there for wives at this juncture may possibly get fooled."

—Mr. X. Hirt, of Thomas county, exhibits a grape vine which has grown twenty feet this year.

—Mr. E. Neal, of Thomas county, exhibits specimens of his crops.

—Colonel A. T. McIntyre exhibits a bale of sea island cotton.

—Deatur county exhibits oats, corn, cotton, rye, barley, wheat, rice, peas, clover, turnips, pumpkins, grasses, sugar cane, sorghum, potatoes, pinders and melons.

—Miss Llambras, of St. Augustine, Florida, exhibits handkerchiefs wrought in Spain and Cuban wares.

—Miss Kate Gomez, of St. Augustine, Florida, exhibits a lady's hat and a sewing box, made of the common wire grass.

—F. A. Hillman has charge of the display of billiard tables made by the J. M. Brunswick & Balke company.

—All the Texas papers are exhibited with the Texas and Arkansas display.

—About twenty or thirty Texans register every day at the Texas register.

—The largest crowds are still attracted by the barbed wire machine of the Washburn & Moen manufacturing company of Worcester, Mass. The machine is situated in the east wing of the main building, directly at the entrance, and is kept running constantly, manufacturing the famous Glider barbed wire, which has gained such a world-wide reputation, and attained such an enormous sale among fence-builders throughout the country. All should see the machine in operation.

What Farmers Should See.

A MACHINE THAT WILL PUT MONEY IN THEIR POCKETS. One of the most important exhibits that is made at the exposition and one that should receive the attention of every visitor who feels an interest in the advancement of agricultural machinery and methods is that made by David Kahweiler, manufacturer of cotton seed hullers, 120 Center street, New York. There are two of these hullers on exhibition, a hand huller with a capacity of three or four bushels per hour and a three to four horse power huller with a capacity of 20 to 25 bushels per hour. Mr. Kahweiler manufactures hullers of other sizes—one size for oil mills, the capacity of which is twenty-five tons per day, and others with a capacity as high as forty tons per day. These machines have been in use in the leading cotton seed oil mills of the country, most notably those of the Union oil company, New Orleans; Louisiana oil company, Bienville oil company, New Orleans; A. A. Maguire's oil works, New Orleans; J. S. McLendon & Co.'s oil work, Calver, Texas; Galveston oil works, Galveston, Texas; Planters' oil company, New Orleans, and others. They have stood the severest tests for ten years and have established a reputation far ahead of that of any other machine built for separating the kernel and shell of the cotton seed. The power hullers are constructed with a special view to strength, being able to steadily grind up ear, corn, cob, and all. They are of inestimable benefit to farmers in the preparation of stock food. The machine is constructed in the simplest manner possible to secure the desired work, thus avoiding all unnecessary wear and ensuring great durability. At the centennial this machine was highly complimented by the judges, and it has gained an astonishing number of friends all over the country. Every farmer in the south should see the hullers in operation. They form a most interesting feature of the exhibit, in the main building, and are calculated to work a revolution in the preparation of stock food on the plantations of the south. A number have already been sold here within the past few days. The exhibit is in the south wing on the left at the extreme end.

An Interesting Interview.

SECRETARY RYCKMAN MAKES SOME SENSIBLE REMARKS TO A CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL REPORTER.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 24th, contains an interesting interview between its correspondent and Mr. J. W. Ryckman, the secretary of the exposition company. We transfer a portion of the interview to our columns. The correspondent asked Mr. Ryckman if the exposition would be followed by any immediate increase in manufactures in the south. He replied:

"Without a possible doubt, but it will be a merely ephemeral advancement so far as Georgia is concerned, unless a sudden and very marked improvement takes place in the composition of the legislature. Men who repudiate such an industrial event as the cotton exposition are not calculated to build up the fortunes of a state. The failure of the legislature to appropriate money to make a creditable display of the products and capabilities of Georgia will do more damage than can be repaired in a lifetime. While the Carolinas and Florida are reaping the benefits of the exposition, Georgia is being left behind. Georgia has a very meager display, contributed by private individuals. Had any interest been manifested by the authorities, Georgia could have outstripped all other states, and as a natural effect you would have seen emigrants pouring into the fertile districts. But whatever is the result to Georgia, the exhibition will be a marvelous one. Any ordinary observer must see that the industrial migration of the present day is steadily to the south. There is a movement of capital and heavy labor into the cotton states that will form the foundation stone of permanent wealth. Already the development of many of the industries of the south results characteristically strikingly resembling those of nations conspicuous in history for industrial prosperity. During the recent opportunity I have had of examining the manufactures of the hat, I have been struck by the evidence afforded that they represent a migration and transfer that

will soon attain much greater proportions, and which even now deserves public attention as an important interest. If this is in fact, the natural line of movement from other countries and other sections of this country, the matter is worthy of consideration on higher grounds than those which are merely commercial or industrial in the business sense. The relation of these industries to the prosperity of the cities where they exist, and to that of the nation in which they form a prominent feature of general business is singularly marked. Where heretofore the people have been negligent of education, and have devoted themselves primarily to pursuits of agriculture by private methods, the infusion of the mechanic arts among them produces higher and more advanced developments. The starting of a mill or factory is the result of a search of employment; an ordinary field hand, by regular gradation, becomes an expert order or spinner or what not. Where there was no practical idea of manual work, the southerner has suddenly become a vigilant inquirer after knowledge. Without neglecting the great facts that form the basis of southern prosperity, the sons and daughters are being trained to useful careers in the new industrial regime. No one can fail to remark the changed condition of these people, brought about by their new relation to industry and its educating influences. This altered state of affairs, from inert blindness to zeal and energy, must inevitably accelerate wealth more rapidly than was ever possible heretofore. This awakening of the southern people to their real material interest is a cause for national congratulation. The south has been vastly undervalued. She is very great; great in water powers, minerals, timbers, soil and climate, and in the up-building capability of her people.

Are southern manufactures, as a rule, as prosperous as those of the northeast?"

"No one can deny that the most important successes have attended the effort to establish the cotton manufacturing industry here, and that it represents an extent of employment of productive power in looms and machinery unexampled in a like period. It has already caused much needless alarm among the cotton spinners of New England. Even so-called 'cotton kings' like Mr. John D. Phillips can deplete the looms of Manchester. The southern people are aware that if permanent success is to attend the present cotton industry, it is to be attained by the south they must be prosecuted with New England thoroughness and thoroughness, and their general features must be controlled by men of far-reaching ability. The rivalry of New England and the cotton industry on in the south must disappear beside and respect for it. I am well aware that it will not be admitted in many quarters that this movement has gone so far as I claim, but this point is not material if the facts of rapid progress in that direction are conceded."

"What is the present extent of textile manufactures in the south?"

"The magnitude of these industries is so imperfectly reported in any recent publication that I am not able to give any very accurate figures in relation to them. The total manufacture of raw cotton in the south of the crop of 1880 was 22,337 bales, of which were manufactured 75,372 bales. The net profits of seventeen mills in South Carolina vary from 12 to 25 per cent., and some of the Georgia mills have been given a percentage of seven per cent. paying as high as 35 to 40 per cent. in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi many mills are now being erected. There is not a cotton machine builder in the country who has not in the last twelve months had his hands full, and many of them are drawing heavily upon builders to help them out. In Georgia and Mississippi several private considerable machine factories are about being organized. Many of the southern factories are running day and night."

A Fine Exhibit.

THE MONARCH ENGINE AT THE EXPOSITION.

The well known engine firm of Hovson, Owens, Reuschler & Co., Hamilton, Ohio, has a fine exhibit at the exposition. The St. Louis Journal of Agriculture has the following in reference to a contest in which the engines of this firm figured at the fair in St. Louis not long since:

No machines on the fair grounds attracted more attention in the agricultural grounds than traction engines, of which there were no less than eight continually running around in the space and then, turning, backing and stopping. Short off to show the ease with which they are handled. It was not an easy matter to decide on the merits of their respective merits, and even good judges were puzzled to say which was the best of the eight. It was evident that the contest between them would be another battle of the giants, and it was looked forward to with interest by those who observed the contest. A committee of three gentlemen, experts in the department of steam powers was appointed, and on Sunday, Thursday the eight traction engines tugged and puffed, and turned and backed, but there was no decisive proof of superiority furnished by any one over the other, therefore the continuation of the trial was set for Saturday afternoon, when the final test was applied. On that day two other gentlemen were added to the list of committee men, making five in all, namely, Justice R. H. Collins, of Collins, Ohio; Amade V. Royburn and T. Lally, of St. Louis. The last test was the pulling of an engine weighing eight thousand pounds, with two thousand pounds of water in its boilers. It was a decisive test and showed clearly the strength of the contest. The engines. Several engines tried but could not move the great mass from its bed; two others tried and moved it each one time but could not haul it again, then the Monarch tackled it and drew it along until ordered by the committee to stop. Three afterwards by order of the committee the Monarch hitched on to the great load and continued to pull it until ordered by the committee to desist. It being evident that to this engine the ribbon and fifty dollars premium justly belonged. The Building Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN BRADFORD, JOHN McDUGALL, W. R. WILSON, Building Committee.

816 oct6 42m—wed sat

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FOUND—That everything was secure after the fire that the Wm G Osgoodby & Co. Improved Safe opened on the combination. Atlanta Salesroom 17 South Broad street.

We will exchange you one of our large Improved Safes for your small one at small difference.

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It is elastic, pliable, and very comfortable, and is not affected by cold, heat or moisture.

Price by mail for Horn or Whalebone Corsets, \$1.50; for Coraline or Flexible Hip Corsets, \$2.00.

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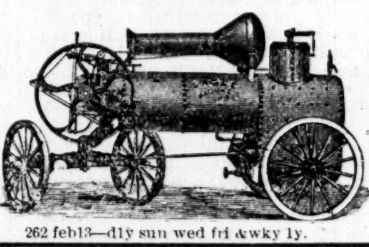
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I Sell Gins at \$2.25 per Saw

Superior to others selling at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per saw. I can save you money on Engines, Cotton Gins, Feeders, Condensers, Presses, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Saws, etc. Give me a trial I ask to convince you. All my machines are fresh—no old stock.

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And one of the old-fashioned, solid cities of the South, should go to Macon, only one hundred miles below Atlanta, and stop at

BROWN'S HOTEL

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THE STATE FAIR OPENS OCTOBER 17, AT MACON IN THE FINEST NATURAL PARK IN THE UNITED STATES

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in twenty-seven buildings, filled with rare and beautiful fabrics:

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THURSDAY,

OCTOBER 27, 1881.

THE GOVERNORS

—OF—

20 STATES

and their staffs have promised to be present.

It will be the GRANDEST

GALA OCCASION

the South ever witnessed, and surpass in its multitude of attractions any

INAUGURATION DAY

at the national capital.

Excursion trains from all parts of the north will bring thousands of people to the Exposition.

Round trip tickets will be sold at reduced rates on all southern roads.

THE TRIUMPH

—OF—

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day except Monday, and is delivered by carriers to the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per year, \$5 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, published every Tuesday, mailed postage free for \$1.50 a year—ten copies \$12.50—twenty copies \$20. Sample copies sent free upon application. Agents wanted at every post-office where territory is not occupied.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 26, 1881.

The Honorable Daniel Voorhees is disposed to "explain" his protection speech at Atlanta. The Honorable Daniel is attempting to get through a very small hole, considering his size.

The following are the latest New York quotations of the market value of current silver coins which are not a legal tender: American trade dollars, 99 1/4; American silver coins of less denomination than one dollar, 99 1/2 @ 99 Mexican dollars, 87 @ 88.

The selection of ex-Governor Morgan as secretary of the treasury would seem to put at rest the question whether Conkling will be one of President Arthur's cabinet officers. It would be contrary to late precedent and party rule to select two members of the cabinet from the same state.

Has General Grant dropped both the Nicaragua canal and his Mexican railway projects, or is he still carrying them on while cabinet-making and pipe-laying with a view to a third term? Even so great a man may have his hands too full, and may find it prudent not to run too many gigantic enterprises at once.

The letters on the industrial situation in the south, sent north by the editors and correspondents who are visiting the exposition, are without exception fair and capable. They are bringing the resources of the south into great prominence, and in this single work the exposition has already more than served its purpose.

GRANT, Logan, Cameron—all "stalwarts of the stalwarts." These are the politicians who, according to all the reports from Washington, from both democratic and republican sources, were consulted by President Arthur in the selection of his first cabinet nominee, ex-Governor Morgan. Truly the impelling aspiration of the assassin Guiteau in firing his fatal shot has been fully realized.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a stalwart of the stalwarts, indites a long editorial to convince its readers that the fact that Mr. Arthur once taught school had nothing to do with his attainment of the presidency. The Globe-Democrat might have greatly economized its logic by simply saying that Mr. Arthur won the prize in the "lottery of assassination." It was not the ferule, but Guiteau's little pistol, that promoted him.

They do some things in a queer way in Missouri. We find in a dispatch of the 22d inst., from Warrensburg an account of the arrest and punishment there of an old man who had married a blind widow, spent all her money, and then deserted her. The dispatch says that "under the law in such cases," he was put up for sale to the highest bidder for his six months servitude, and was finally knocked off or sold for \$10. That looks like our penitentiary lease system in a retail way.

The New York Herald thinks it "mighty 'onsartin'" which party in that state will elect its state ticket; its opinion is that the contest will be exceedingly close, the majority of the winning party probably not exceeding two or three thousand votes. It rather inclines to the belief that the republicans will retain a majority in the legislature, though it says that the democrats are sanguine. One great trouble about making a reliable estimate is the difficulty of striking a balance between the Kelly defection on the one side and the stalwart disaffection on the other.

The New York stalwarts of the Conkling following take the state ticket of the half-breeds as if it were a nauseous pill. Were it not for the uncertainty as to the course of the Kelly democrats in New York City and its surroundings, we would feel sure of a democratic triumph in November. It is a common remark of the stalwarts, when asked about the progress of the canvass, that "the captain of the step-ladder brigade is running it"—referring to the reported participation of Albert Duggett, chairman of the republican state executive committee, in the midnight reconnaissance which led to the withdrawal of Platt as a stalwart candidate for senator.

COTTON GROWING IN PENNSYLVANIA.
We print in this morning's CONSTITUTION a remarkable letter from the Fallon Brothers of Philadelphia.

These gentlemen forward to the Cotton Exposition a sample of cotton grown in the open air in Delaware county, Pennsylvania—a county only a few miles out from Philadelphia. They claim that the climate, the soil and the seasons of Pennsylvania have proved to be perfectly adapted to the culture of cotton, and announce that they will plant 300 acres in cotton next season. The average yield they look for is a half bale to the acre—a much larger yield than our southern lands average.

The first impulse of this remarkable letter will be to pronounce it absurd—and if it is believed, to ascribe the success of this year's planting to mere accident. The idea of growing cotton as a crop in Pennsylvania is certainly a startling one. But let us not dismiss it as entirely impracticable until we have thought over the possibilities of fertilizers, and the developments that must come from their perfection. The chief difficulty to raising cotton in many northern climes has been the impossibility of getting a mature crop in the short season between frosts. It is easy

with the aid of fertilizers to so force the plant that it will flower, boll and mature in the proper season and produce a crop. So great is the advance made in the manufacture of fertilizers that the intelligent farmer can feed to the soil the exact elements that it lacks, just as a physician will doctor a sick person. Already the use of fertilizers has vastly added to the cotton area, pushing the acreage north and west. Who of us can say that under improved methods it may not be pushed into Pennsylvania, and that vast and fertile section comprised in middle Pennsylvania and Ohio?

Of course we do not believe that such a thing is more than merely possible. But it is quite within reason to discuss the matter and to accept the suggestions made in Mr. Fallon's letter as neither absurd or entirely visionary.

THE EXPOSITION AND OUR MERCHANTS.

One of the leading exhibitors of the cotton exposition yesterday remarked that everything was successful connected with the exposition—the exhibits being as fine, and more numerous in some lines, than the centennial exposition at Philadelphia, and everything worked smoothly and in fine order, but he remarked, the merchants of Atlanta do not take as much interest in it as they ought to. "We have," said he, "some of the best business men in America, who have left their business at home at great expense and trouble to make displays at this exposition, and they have not met a half dozen of the Atlanta merchants since they came. Cincinnati," he continued, "sent a delegation of her business men, and four-fifths of the audience that met them on the exposition grounds were exhibitors."

Now we print just what this gentleman said, to let our merchants hear what is said about them. We are not willing to admit that our merchants are so entirely engrossed in business that they will not show a proper appreciation of the splendid display by the numerous exhibitors at the exposition, but we want to call their attention to this complaint. We know that many have delayed their visit to the grounds simply because they were waiting for everything to be in order before they did go. But there is now no reason for this excuse. We hope every man who has the time will go out to-day and see this immense exhibition. It is well worth the time you will lose. It will encourage the exhibitors, and help the exposition. Now is the time while the weather is agreeable. Go out to-day.

IRELAND.

The repressive measures of the British parliament bid fair to have the immediate effect contemplated. They will put a stop to open or public meetings of the land league or other combinations for resistance to the laws. But as the accumulation of a large force has been found necessary to overcome the Irish people to this extent, the proceeding may cost more than it is worth—that is, if the repression extends no farther than the prevention of the meetings. The coercion of the tenantry into the payment of the rents, is another matter, and until this is accomplished the object for which the government interposed between the landlords and the tenants will not have been gained. We expect to hear of no more public meetings to organize resistance, or if a few should be held the arrest and punishment of the leaders will most probably put an end to demonstrations of that kind. But if the Irish people follow the advice of the most prudent of their leaders, they will individually adhere to the resolution not to pay the rents. This refusal will not constitute an occasion for military service, but the expensive military establishment will still have to be kept up to prevent combinations. The question, then, will be one of endurance. Can the Irish tenantry longest endure the prosecutions, costs and privations of eviction by civil process and constabulary service, or will the government sooner tire of this costly business of maintaining a great army to preserve a state of enforced peace? Our sympathies are naturally with the people of Ireland, who have undoubted wrongs to complain of. But we apprehend that their condition will not enable them long to cope with British power. If England had a great war on hand, and had need of Irish loyalty and assistance, the case might be different. But that is not the situation just now, and the occasion seems to be a favorable one for crushing out once more the efforts of Irishmen to secure for themselves a larger measure in the regulation of their own domestic affairs. And such, we apprehend, will be the result of this.

THE BUSINESS PROSPECT.

The government's financial operations of last week appear to have quieted all apprehensions of a tightness in the money market for some time to come. Secretary Windom redeemed in New York \$7,000,000 of the extended 6 per cent. bonds, which did not mature until the latter part of December; and as his call embraced about twelve millions more of such bonds, it is estimated that for several weeks to come there will be a considerable augmentation from this early outgoing of the new cotton crop of Europe to lower the rates of sterling exchange or bring in large importations of gold. So that, taking all the existing conditions together, there is a pretty reliable assurance that there will be no lack of money for the transaction of the legitimate trade of the country.

The only immediate danger of financial troubles appears to be connected with the great speculative corners in produce and railroad stocks and bonds. The sudden breaking of one or more of these may cause an extraordinary pressure, and lead to many business embarrassments. It was no doubt on account of the precarious situation of some of these huge ventures and combinations that the assistance of the secretary of the treasury was called for and granted last week in the form of anticipatory redemption of bonds. The government lost nothing by acceding to it, as the money was lying idle in its coffers, but we hope that the apparent hesitation and delay of the secretary may have a wholesome effect. If the bulls or the bears were scared before they obtained the relief asked for, their anxious suspense ought to serve as a wholesome admonition. It ought to warn them that they cannot always rely on the Hercules at Washington when they run their omnibuses too deep into the mire for their own brawny shoulders to extricate them. It would not, indeed, be good policy in the government to be constantly encouraging gambling speculations by adapting its financial operation to the necessities of those engaged in carrying them on. Such a course might

prevent or postpone a disastrous collapse for some time, but it would be more widespread and calamitous whenever the condition of the treasury would not permit further relief; and this is a contingency not always to be avoided.

We do not, therefore, join in censures of the secretary for his tardiness in going to the relief of a tight money market in New York, but rather approve a deliberation which finally accorded it in such a way as to admonish the needy speculators that the government is not run wholly in their interest, and that they must take in sail to be sure of ability to weather storms that may occur hereafter.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

PIRATES ROGERS. A Novel of Boy Life. By Rossiter Johnson. Illustrated by Charles Scribner's Sons. Atlanta: For sale by Walden & Stowe. Price \$1.50.

If the title of this book is a little too pretentious, it is not in any sense a novel—it is nevertheless a bright, healthy story, written in charming style, and pitched to a tone of purity and simplicity not often reached by those who attempt to write for the young. As a consequence, it is entertaining to old boys as well as young men. It is full of life and action, and has the additional attraction of capital illustrations.

THE GROWING BOY. A sequel to "The Boy's Life." By William O. Stoddard. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Atlanta: For sale by Walden & Stowe. Price \$1.00.

This is a very lively story for boys—a little strided here and there, but not enough to cause any inconvenience to the reader. It is sadly marred, however, by a ludicrous attempt on the part of the author to use the negro dialect. Years and years ago, some unfortunate person wrote and published a book purporting to be the lectures and discourses of the Hon. Pompey Squash, or something of the sort, and from that absurd gibberish used in that book has been regarded at the north as the genuine negro dialect. It is heard on the minstrel stage and it is seen in every attempt of a northern author to write the negro dialect. It has been adopted by some southern writers; but it has a curious look at this late day. If we could convince the people of all sections that a negro never uses "oh" for "of" since the world began, we should have comparatively easy task in the correction of other errors. But "oh" is destined to go down to history intact.

THE FATE OF MADAME LATOUE. A Tale of Great Salt Lake. By Mrs. A. G. Paddock. New York: Fiske & Hulbert. Atlanta: For sale by Walden & Stowe.

THE CONSTITUTION has recently called attention to the efforts of the Mormon propaganda to spread its vile doctrines and make converts among the ignorant classes in Georgia and in other states. This book is in some sort an explanation of those efforts, and, in addition, is an exceedingly vivid exposure of Mormonism as it exists at the headquarters of the "saints." We advise those who are interested in the future of this country to read Mrs. Paddock's book, and we especially commend to their attention this concluding paragraph of the story: "To-day, though the prophet is dead, Mormonism lives and is strengthening itself and enlarging its boundaries year by year. Its rules are absolute in Utah, and it holds the balance of power in the territories. The potency of the system is felt in the halls of congress, and while its high priests are boasting loudly that the nation dare not interfere with a religion that teaches treason and murder, thousands of European immigrants are being brought to Utah to take the oath of unquestioning obedience to the authorities of the church, and of perpetual enmity to the government and people of the United States."

THE POETS AND POETRY OF IRELAND. With Historical and Critical Essays and Notes. By Alfred M. Williams. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

The deceased was a graduate of Yale College, the Providence Journal, and the time devoted to the compilation of this volume has been stolen from the little hours of leisure left to the professional journalist. He is also a poet; and the admirable reserve manifested in the face of the temptations which would necessarily beset the compiler of such a volume shows that he possesses the nerve and judgment of the critic. Given these elements—the erudition of a scholar, the experience of an editor, the discrimination of a scholar, the taste of a poet, the discipline of a critic—and the result hereof is not likely to be a failure, no matter what shape or direction it may take. A volume of illustrative national Irish poetry has long been needed, and to supply this is the intention of Mr. Williams. We have no space here even to fairly indicate how admirably his book fits its purpose. It gives a complete series of Irish poetry from the earliest period and in all forms of expression, from the bardic ode to the street ballad, and, apart from its historical interest, it has the merit of presenting a collection of poetry attractive in itself. We regret that the scope of Mr. Williams's volume was not adapted to the preservation of the best of the fugitive verses of Joseph Brennan; we regret, indeed, that the compiler did not violate his purpose so far as to include one or more of those; for while the best are not on English themes, nevertheless they carry with them the flavor of their nationality, and thoroughly illustrate Irish genius.

The rumor of the assassination of the czar cannot be regarded as news.

The weather is getting cold enough to warm up the oyster.

There is a great lack of circuses in town to-day. But it was not so yesterday.

The Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald, alluding to The Constitution's suggestions in regard to the number of Jews in the democratic party, says: "We do not 'whale 'em.' It is reasonable to suppose that our stomachs are stronger than the digestive apparatus of the original whale?"

We wish nobody any harm. We are not in favor of Mr. Edmunds's lottery of assassination, which has been copyrighted by the republicans, but we would like to see Senator David Davis president for about eleven minutes. Eleven minutes do not constitute a long period of time, but it would be long enough to develop forty thousand cranks, all armed with stuffed clubs.

Mr. MILLER, of the New York Times, who is now in the city, is preparing a treatise on the Georgia ox-yoke. He thinks it quite an able yoke.

Mr. NELSON, of the Boston Post, is laboriously working his way to Georgia. He has been on the road a week, and when last heard from was resting at Charlotte. An admiring circle of friends read with interest the howly bulletins from Mr. Nelson, and anxiously await his arrival.

Let it not be supposed that the gifted opossum is idle. While he is waiting for the frost to season the persimmon, he is engaged in extracting the juice of the muscadine.

We trust Mr. Sney will not conclude that the south is a section of beggars. The manifestations of shamelessness, of which he has been made the victim are certainly without precedent in this latitude.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries that affected to despise The Constitution's phrase "commercial policy," are beginning to perceive that it means legislation in behalf of the business interests of the south. Rightly pursued, the phrase leads right into the middle of the cotton exposition and then

branches out in a thousand directions towards its results. We want all our statesmen to visit Atlanta during the next two months and take a lesson in commercial politics.

Mr. HANDY, of the Philadelphia Press, will follow the great war correspondent, Mr. Forbes, with a visit to the latter's famous lecture, "Kings I have met." There were just four of them, and they were introduced to Mr. Handy, so to speak, in a lump, at the able hands of Mr. Miller.

It is not improper to suggest that, with the appointment of a New Yorker to be the head of the treasury department, John Sherman's underground connection with Wall street will be resumed. Jay Gould will hardly fail to send in his congratulations.

DAVID DAVIS's vote to suppress the evidence in the recent treasury investigation shows that, in his opinion, in politics may sometimes be used to cover up corruption. This is not the first time Judge Davis has allowed himself to be used; and his vote the other day to help John Sherman out of a difficulty was hardly less sinister and unpatriotic in its intention than his resignation from the supreme bench.

Mr. VANDERBILT's recent visit to Ohio was not unattended with peril. When a man crosses the border of that state there is always a danger that he will issue forth a raging politician. Business engagements, however, compelled Mr. Vanderbilt to leave hurriedly.

All the symptoms are that Augusta, Macon, Columbus and Savannah propose to join Atlanta and Rome in a war-dance in the direction of business. Add to these Athens, Thomasville and Albany, and the whole State of Georgia may be said to be in arms, as it were.

The begging letter writer is a new development of the climate where the myrtle and the ivy are supposed to be in bloom. Let us hope he will be promptly pinned in the bud.

MR. WALTER PAGE, of the New York World, will engage largely next season in raising cotton plants under glass and transplanting from the plates to the field on the turn of the moon. Mr. Page is induced to enter this promising field on suggestions made by Mr. Barnard, the able editor of the World's Work in Scribner.

We touch our hats to the Augusta Chronicle. Hereafter, no map of Atlanta will be complete that does not include Augusta.

The most gigantic rumormongers of Atlanta extortion are abroad in Florida. We trust our esteemed contemporary, the Savannah News, will give these canards an explicit denial, to the end that useful and entertaining information may be imparted to the Floridians.

MR. BARNARD, the editor of the World's Work department in Scribner's Monthly, is in the city for the purpose of studying the exposition. His department, which is one of the most useful and interesting in our literature, will be devoted entirely in the January number to our great show. Mr. Barnard is a capable and accurate writer and a strong, vigorous thinker. He is more than pleased with the exposition.

The complaints in regard to the delay in the arrangement of the exposition show are not well founded. Before the opening we dattered ourselves that it would be a bigger thing than our own people dreamed of. And now the whole south ought to congratulate itself that the exposition as it stands is a thing of the future. They have condescended to offer the pope a safe refuge in Cologne.

ATLANTA confidently invites the people of the south to come forward and examine the largest and most complete industrial exhibit ever made in this country.

The attention of Colonel Ingersoll is cordially invited to the fact that Editor Lewis, of the Spartan Islander, alludes to it as "the tropical character." In Georgia we claim that this characterization, so to speak, is not bad.

THE CONSTITUTION proposes to lay in a supply of dog watches. We are determined that the next Yorktown centennial shall not lack for material.

PERSONAL.

H. J. RAMSDELL, the new register of wills at Washington, is confined to his home with diphtheria.

MRS. JULIA HAWTHORNE and family arrived from London on the Anchor line steamer Bolivia last night.

The death is announced of Raffaele Monti, the celebrated Italian sculptor, at the age of sixty-three years.

The prince of Wales is going to pay a visit to Longleat, the seat of the marquis of Bath, one of the finest houses in England.

LILLIE LOVER, the actress, now playing in Philadelphia, has inherited a fortune estimated at \$80,000, by the demise of a Toronto uncle.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD's body was transferred yesterday from the public receiving vault of the Lake View cemetery, near Cleveland, to L. T. Scofield's private vault.

JUDGE CHARLES F. SANFORD, of the Supreme Court of New York, died from paralysis yesterday. The deceased was a graduate of Yale College, being a member of the class of '47, and was 51 years of age.

MR. LONGFELLOW, who witnessed Rossi's first performance in Boston, is an enthusiastic admirer of the great Italian. He is especially delighted with the sweetness of Rossi's voice and the clearness of his enunciation.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS lives in a beautiful home just on the outskirts of Bloomington, Illinois. It is one of the finest residences in the state, and is owned by the heirs of the late Mr. Davis. His friends think the senator has resigned forever all ambitions for the presidency.

CARLYLE's sympathy with the poet Burns is described as having been something stronger than even his love for Goethe. His essay on Burns was the first piece of literary work which gained for the young literary man in London.

It was written before German literature had influenced his style of composition.

MOHAMMED TEFRIK, the Khedive of Egypt, has been married and is not at all bad looking. He is only 25 years old, but looks older, and is rather pretty. While his bearing is dignified he is shy in the presence of a woman, and is a keen observer. His tastes are simple, he hates all parade, loves his home and is an excellent husband and father.

THE SHUFF BOX which Andrew Jackson, when president, presented to his cousin, Mr. Mary Danahy, of Lancaster, S. C., is now in the possession of the lady's grand-daughter, Mrs. Dr. J. Marion Sims, of New York. It is made of tortoise shell, silver-lined and bearing several inscriptions.

MADAME EMMA BAILLY, who recently died in Paris, wrote some remarkably agreeable papers about her life in France. She was the wife of the spondee of several provincial as well as Parisian journals, which she supplied with descriptive letters about camps and grand maneuvers. She pursued going to Algeria as a military correspondent when her last illness seized her.

MR. CAMPBELL, the wife of Alexander Campbell, founder of the Christian church, of which President Garfield was a member, is a striking looking woman of eighty years. Her hair is as black, her eyes as bright, as in her youth, and her mental activity is remarkable. She reads and writes often until past midnight, and is now engaged upon a volume of reminiscences of her husband.

BARON STEUBEN, before his death in this country, made a will, excluding his relations in Germany from any participation in his American estates, and devised them to his friends and former allies-of-camp—Benjamin Walker and William North—who he adopted as his children. In his will he directed that the children be sent to the descendants of his adopted children, both of whom served in the revolution.

MRS. GARFIELD will spend the winter in Cleveland, having rented the residence of Colonel H. Harris, of Euclid avenue. On Wednesday she was presented with a memorial of flowers and a mortuaries as a tribute to the memory of the late president. The device was a ladder six feet in height, its base resting on a miniature canal boat. At the top a crown, a Masonic cross and a union shield with a dove of peace perched on it.

Life and an appropriate collection of the literary remains of the late president published at the earliest practicable time and after careful preparation.

IN GENERAL.

A VERMONT farmer, whose cow chewed up his pocket-book containing \$25, has asked Treasurer Gilliland to reimburse him for his loss.

The queen business pays. The private fortune of Queen Victoria amounts to \$80,000,000, and her annual income is \$3,500,000. And yet she commenced life a poor girl.

STUMP speakers in Virginia find hard work in towns where they are obliged to make two speeches and fight two duels each day, and keep all other appointments.

NAPHTHIE velvet formed the material for a vesting gown in a bride's trousseau. The skirt was relieved by linings of crimson satin which gave only a suspicion of its existence.

CONCERNING the white house, the Washington Republic has an article which is said to be a president of the United States has troubles enough without being obliged to live on quinine.

CHARITY covers a multitude of scenes. The devil has one redeeming trait; he never gives charity a cold room. Know thyself is sensible, but know thy neighbor is more fashionable.—Whitehall Times.

Is a recent meeting of the academy of science in Paris, a communication was read from a man who announced that he had discovered a mode of inoculating vines against the phylloxera.

A PAPER in Chicago having said that that city uses 70,000,000 gallons of water daily, the Baltimore American remarks that "half as much is made into beer and the other half is used to scald the bristles off of hogs."

DAMASCUS is the oldest city in the world, and the street called Strait, in which it is said to be prayed, still runs through the city, and the yearly caravans come and go through the place just as they did one thousand years ago.

Is the German town of Herxheim there were such hordes of mice that a reward of a fourth of a cent for every one killed was offered by the municipal authorities. Under this stimulus proof has been furnished within a short time of the death of over 340,000.

CHICAGO water has to be boiled before it is fit to drink. It is a mighty inconvenient thing, Chicagoans to have to wait in a saloon until the bartender boils him a glass of water, so he surmounts the difficulty by calling for a glass of whisky which doesn't require any cooking. The Chicago intellect is equal to any emergency.

The convicts in the Ohio state penitentiary have made up a paper on the Michigan sufferer, which was a very liberal thing for them to do. They refrained from sending gifts of clothing, as the garments which are in style at the penitentiary would not be prized by the destitute Michigan folks.

THOUSANDS of girls in Germany, Norway and Switzerland cultivate their hair as carefully as a farmer would his crop; and once a year, when the hair merchant, generally an old woman, comes to the door, there is a lively time showing the girls have the finest hair, and the prices vary from twenty-five cents to thirty-five dollars an ounce.

RAPID TRANSIT: Very few people have any idea of the slowness the Austria street car is capable of. Only yesterday a lady with a two-year-old boy got in the car. She paid her own fair and asked what was the charge for the child. "No charge, madame. We only charge adults." "Then I might as well pay," she was going to say before she gets there. "I'm going five blocks."—Texas Siftings.

ONE of the curiosities of the sensational advertising of subjects for preaching is seen in the announcement of a Brooklyn sermon for the coming week. The concluding part of the advertisement reads: "Thus saith the Lord. Take Tompkins street and trading houses, and later with the Shanghai navigation company. Finally the steamers of the company were bought by a number of Chinese merchants, who took Butler into their employ and gave him full authority to reorganize the company as he thought best. Butler fully vindicated the confidence reposed in him, and managed the affairs of the company so judiciously that at the end of two years it had gained a net profit of \$1,000,000, with every indication of heavy dividends in the future. The company now owns thirty-six steamers, and is becoming a formidable rival of European steamer owners, with whom is destined to arise a vigorous struggle for supremacy on the Pacific. Butler is the moving spirit in all the enterprises of the company."

CURRENT COMMENT.

His and Bill.
North American Exchange.

Bismarck and his assistant, Emperor William, are visiting old and religious. They have condescended to offer the pope a safe refuge in Cologne.

Thanks.
Buffalo Express.
Mr. Watterson says in his Louisville paper: "We concede both houses of congress to the republicans. Thanks, thanks, you generous and open-hearted old boy. Now the country knows where it stands."Roscoe and His Friends.
Chicago Inter Ocean, rep.

The people of New York may find some time when they will pay for an honest Ross Conkling, with all his eccentricities, to deliver them from the grip of the law. Just as sure as such a man exists, the people are getting ready to make battle with the huge monopolies, and the party which takes them under its wings will meet with defeat and disaster.

The Orator and the Editor.
Burlington Hawkeye.

Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, thinks "the press is taking the place of the cat in the hat." In some respects, probably, it is, but then a newspaper can never learn to drink a gallon of water on a four-hour speech, nor can it be sure as such a man exists, the people are getting ready to make battle with the huge monopolies, and the party which takes them under its wings will meet with defeat and disaster.

The Superb.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hancock's boom at Yorktown makes all his friends hopeful that he will be re-nominated for senator from Maine. He is a man of great energy and force, and Hancock's chances for that any body named. Occurrences have given Bayard a luck-stick.

Boston Post.
As usual, General Hancock was one of the most creditable figures at the Yorktown celebration. He was a judicious, good state and general officer, and the proprieties of the occasion marked his conduct throughout.Hot Language.
Albany Argus.

Mr. Edmunds sneers at the democrats as "drawing a prize in the lottery of assassination." Only an assassin establishes a lottery of assassination. The assassin is a republican. Mr. Edmunds is too leniently treated by democrats. He is a dishonest man and a dishonest man. He said in open debate: "The electoral act will require the electoral commission to go behind the returns. On that point, the democrats let it pass. Then Mr. Edmunds, as a member of the commission, voted not to go behind the returns. Cheating and robbing were his methods and motives. He is a three-card monte man of politics."

A Bad, Bad Egg.
Cincinnati Times-Star.

Journalism in Mississippi is in a bad way, judging by a new feature which Editor Ross of the Canton Mail has introduced. He published a remarkable "To the Public" in the last number of his paper, announcing therein that he has leased the entire columns of the Mail to the independent party of Madison county for the campaign, during which time Mr. Ross declines to be held responsible for the political tone of his paper. Insisting that he is still a democrat, he claims the right to leave or sell his newspaper to the same man or merchant or tradesman. His goods and wares. The political convictions of Editor Ross are wofully lacking in strength and stability, or he never would have been guilty of this scandalous proceeding. By the same kind of reasoning Editor Ross might convince himself that he could properly go on the stump in behalf of the independent party, for, announcing beforehand that he had sold his services to Editor Ross is a bad, bad egg.

Painting a Moral.
Boston Journal.

Some time since a meeting was held in London to take steps to insure some compensation for those holding bonds of the late southern confederacy. Strange as it may seem, there were men at the meeting who really believed, or professed to believe, that the congress of the United States could be made to believe that these bonds were the property of the government, and that government for the partial payment of these obligations of a defunct nation. This remarkable statement seems to have been believed by many people in Europe, and these bonds held there were soon quoted as having a value. It is said that investors in London who do not clearly understand the matter have been led to purchase these securities as an investment. Be this as it may, there is really a demand for them. The fact which is clearly indicated by the report that one broker in Richmond, Va., bought \$1,000,000 of them Thursday last, and that other brokers in that city are buying considerable amounts of them. Those who know how utterly worthless these bonds are as securities at the ignorance of the public, imagine that the United States will ever pay a dollar to the holders of confederate bonds. If these astounded people will only look about them they will find hundreds of speculators who take stock in mining enterprises which are as worthless as confederate bonds. During the past five years several millions of dollars have been sunk in such speculative movements. Moreover there are hundreds of thousands of shares of railroad bonds and other corporations sold in the market, and which are quoted for half or a third of their face value, which everybody must know to be without value. Millions of dollars are tied up and kept out of circulation by speculation in stocks and bonds, and the public is kept in the dark as to this reckless speculation continues those who are engaged in it are not in a position to ridicule the purchasers of confederate bonds.

THE VISITING GOVERNORS.

When They Will Arrive and the Reception that Will be Tendered Them.

Owing to the fact that several of the governors who will be in Atlanta on Thursday will arrive too late to-night to be present at the series of receptions proposed for their entertainment, the receptions have been postponed until Thursday night.

On Thursday night, therefore, the houses that have been opened up to the governors, their staffs, the distinguished visitors and certain exhibitors and citizens will be opened. In general terms the programme is this:

The reception will begin at 7 o'clock, or at some early hour to be designated to-morrow. Each party of guests will be put in charge of a committee and each house that is opened will be kept open until ten or half past ten o'clock. At that hour the executive mansion will be opened and a reception tendered the visitors and their friends by Governor and Mrs. Colquitt. This reception will last until midnight. The most definite arrangements will be made so that our guests will be carried rapidly from one house to another, and the list will be completed in time for the general reception at the executive mansion. The occasion will be a grand and interesting one for Atlanta and the exposition.

Telegrams received last night announce that Governor Blackburn left his home yesterday afternoon for Atlanta. Governor Hoyt and his staff left Philadelphia last night at five o'clock and will consequently reach the city to-night at 12 o'clock. As they pass Greensboro Governor Jarvis and his staff of North Carolina, will join them. Governor Haygood, of South Carolina, and his staff will join this party at Spartanburg. Governor Bigelow and staff with fifteen visitors will reach Augusta this morning, spend the day in that city and come to Atlanta. The distinguished party of Chicago excursionists will reach Atlanta to-day, at 12 o'clock. Full particulars of the houses that will receive the guests, and of the details that will be in charge of each party of guests with all details concerning the reception, will be published in to-morrow morning's CONSTITUTION.

The following is the list of the staff and visitors with Governor Bigelow:
Governor H. B. Bigelow.
Lieutenant Governor W. H. Bulkeley.
Governor's Staff—
General George M. Harmon, adjutant general; General Alexander H. Hays, quartermaster general; General Fred E. Canby, postmaster general; General James G. Gregory, surgeon general; General George H. Ford, commissary general; Colonel W. E. Barrows, Colonel W. H. Ridd, Colonel Charles A. Russell, aid-de-camp; Colonel S. J. Fox, assistant adjutant general; Colonel H. C. Morgan, assistant quartermaster general.
Hon. Charles E. Sears, secretary of state.
Hon. W. T. Machen, secretary of the treasury.
Morris F. Tyler, executive secretary.

LOCAL TIN-TYPES

FROM OUR REPORTERS' POCKET CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City—What was Done and Said by Home-Boys and Strangers—The Gossip of the Town as Taken on the Fly—In and About the Courts and Departments.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS.—The above-named gentleman and his two sons will shoot this afternoon at 3 o'clock, inside of Ogden's park, and not at Mack's house, as stated elsewhere in THE CONSTITUTION.

MORE CLERICAL FORCE.—Ex-Governor Conley has been in Washington City, and on account of the influx of visitors to the cotton exposition has succeeded in having some slight additional clerical assistance added for the Atlanta post office.

ST. NICHOLAS BOUND.—Parts of St. Nicholas of 1881, bound in very elegant form has been received. These volumes are exceedingly valuable for the family library, for there are no books which furnish better reading for the home circle. It is a gratification to commend a book so thoroughly deserving—in fact for young people it cannot be improved upon.

BACK FROM EUROPE.—Rev. W. P. Harrison has returned from his European trip, and preached to a very large congregation at the Mount Vernon church last Sunday. His address was not in the nature of a sermon, as he spoke principally of the scenes he had witnessed abroad, and of his gratification at again being with his flock. He went as far south as Naples and east to Venice, and having seen the countries and people of Europe and examined their customs, he says he has returned more of an American than ever.

NEVER GO BACK ON A TRAVELING MAN.—The above popular commercial ballad is now being successfully sung in many of the theaters of the country. Over \$1,000 have already been paid to the author as royalty in less than seven weeks after issue. It is composed by the popular song writer, Charlie Baker, and dedicated to the traveling man of America. The music is pretty and simple. The title page is finely illustrated. Order from F. W. Heinrich, 150 Elm street, Cincinnati.

THE LAND OF GOLD.—The above is a tale of '49, descriptive of early life in California, and founded upon fact. It is exceedingly interesting in its portrayal of the early settler of that country, showing the hardships they encountered and the sufferings they endured in opening up and settling that great country.

The author is Mr. G. W. Spurr, an early settler in California, and his own experience, in connection with much other matter, is written in an exceedingly attractive style. It contains seven illustrations. The Land of Gold is issued from the house of A. Williams & Co., Boston, and its typography and general makeup reflects much credit upon them.

MATINEE AND PERFORMANCE AT DEWEE'S.—At the request of a large number of citizens Mr. Nobles has consented to have a matinee this afternoon and give a rendition of the "Phoenix." It is unnecessary to say his renditions of this play the last two evenings have been enthusiastically received by large, appreciative and discriminating audiences. To-night Mr. Nobles' new play, entitled "Interviews," will be presented. The play is interesting throughout and replete with wit, humor, sentiment and pathos, so proportioned as to make it popular. A rare opportunity for real enjoyment is presented this afternoon and to-night.

MR. FORBES' LECTURE POSTPONED.—Owing to the fact that there will be several social receptions to-night the lecture of Mr. Archibald Forbes for the benefit of the Young Men's library, has been postponed until Friday night. There will be a prominent concert at the library hall after the lecture and a reception tendered to Mr. Forbes. As a war correspondent Mr. Forbes is known everywhere, and his thrilling adventures are detailed charmingly in his lectures. He is said to be a speaker of rare power. The lecture should be well attended Friday night, and in addition to its attractions there will be others which will add to the enjoyment of the evening.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—We have a distinguished visitor from Boston, Colonel Frank A. Howe. He came to stay until the exposition ends. He has fitted up his own quarters in the railroad block and made himself comfortable, and he knows just how to do so. Colonel Howe has made five trips across the Atlantic, and yesterday we spent an hour with him with a party of friends in his pleasant quarters—and he is one of the cleverest men we have met since the exposition opened. Since Colonel Howe has been here he has muzzled the exhaust pipe of the cotton compress, and this fearful machine, that waked up cotton, goes off as quiet as a lamb. The colonel is a benefactor. He suggested several other muzzles yesterday that will be fully considered.

FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH CONCERT.—To-morrow night a concert will be given at the Fifth Baptist church, corner of Bell and Oliver streets. The concert will be for the benefit of the church, and the reputation of the choir of that church and the known musical talent of a number of the members will doubtless attract a large audience. The concert has been gotten up with a great deal of care and time and will reflect great credit upon those connected with it. The programme, which is brilliant, and interesting, has been prepared for some time. It is supported by the best professional and amateur musical talent of the city. The charge for admission is light, and an overwhelming audience should be in attendance. The management offer a cordial invitation to all to attend and sit in a laudable cause, at the same time spending an evening of rich enjoyment.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.—One hundred and fifty houses will be torn down or removed to make room for the Atlanta depot of the Cole roads.

Mr. Myron D. Wood, well known in this city, is now travelling in the government service, viz: spending a few days in Atlanta with his family.

Colonel G. W. Adair has purchased over \$150,000 worth of Atlanta real estate for the Cole roads, in the past four months.

It is said that Captain Henry Jackson will be put forward by his friends as a candidate for Congress at the next election.

PERSONAL.—Ex-Governor Bullock has, we learn, received an invitation to attend the national tariff convention to be held in Chicago on the 15th of November. The question of protection for manufacturing interests will soon become an important one to our section, and it is desirable that our best men representing capital invested in mills shall participate in discussions on this great question. We hope Governor Bullock will be able to attend the convention.

D. M. Ramsdale and wife, and W. C. Tarkington and wife, of Indianapolis, Indiana, are in the city, stopping at the Kimball house.

Miss Adelaide Welch and Miss Claude Welch, of Newnan, sent yesterday in Atlanta.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, October 25.—List of cases argued on the 25th of October: 1. Macon circuit, 2. Flint circuit, 3. Coweta circuit, 4. Rome circuit, 5. Cherokee circuit, 21. Augusta circuit, 17. Middle circuit, 3. Ocmulgee circuit, 8. Brunswick circuit, 5. Eastern circuit, 17. Northern circuit, 11. Atlanta circuit, 46.

Argument concluded.

No. 24 Macon circuit. Abner Trustee vs. Gray, argued. Lanier & Anderson, Hall & Son for plaintiff in error. J. Rutherford, White & White, contra.

Pending argument of J. Rutherford, the court adjourned to 9 a. m., to-morrow.

Decisions rendered October 25, 1881:

No. 10. Macon circuit. Thomas vs. The State. Affirmed.

No. 15. Macon circuit. Reeves vs. Graffling, treasurer. Reversed.

No. 3. Macon circuit. Lathrop & Co. vs. Hickson. Affirmed.

No. 13. Macon circuit. Kilpatrick et al. vs. Strouger et al. Reversed.

No. 16. Macon circuit. Chapman vs. Hand et al. Reversed.

No. 6. Macon circuit. Wilder & Son vs. Frederick. Affirmed.

No. 11. Macon circuit. Freeman et al. vs. Hardeman et al. Affirmed.

No. 18. Macon circuit. Kelly vs. McGehee, administratrix. Reversed.

No. 1. Macon circuit. Franke vs. Berkner et al. Affirmed.

No. 14. Macon circuit. Scarborough vs. Hall. Reversed.

No. 5. Macon circuit. Rountree, administrator vs. Gorr. Affirmed.

No. 9. Macon circuit. Collins vs. Grannis et al. Affirmed.

No. 34. Chattahoochee circuit. Hunt vs. Pond administrator. Affirmed.

No. 31. Chattahoochee circuit. Merritt vs. Gill, administrator. Reversed.

J. S. Schofield, Macon Georgia.

This enterprising house, always ready to put its machinery to the test and compete with any other, placed a fine collection of engines on exhibition at the fair, to which they challenged admiration as well as competition. The stationary engines were marvels of compactness and neatness, fuel saving, and of great power. They are adapted to the use of farmers, millers, and every kind of motive work.

Portable engines as light as could be made, compatible with safety, for threshing and other farm implements. These engines took the premium at our fair as best portable and best steam engines. This house possesses all the most approved machinery and all ample facilities for the manufacture of engines, boilers, saw mills and all kinds of machinery. They placed their collection in charge of Mr. Oscar Hecke, an experienced and skillful engineer and machinist, who took many pains to particularize and demonstrate the workings of the engines to the public.

The display was a most creditable one and reflects credit upon the famous house of Scofield.

Abyssinian Library.

We wish to state to the public that the Library is in a progressive movement and hope our many friends will help us to keep it in a progressive condition. During this month we have had some valuable books contributed to the Library. Donations: Mr. W. T. Wayne, 100 volumes; Mr. A. M. Keith, 40 volumes; Hon. J. B. Gordon, 25; Mr. Huff, 50. We hope our friends above named will accept our sincere thanks for the gifts that have been donated to the Library.

We hope our many friends from different portions of the State would come and help us. Come around and see us. No. 43 S. Pryor street, Atlanta, Georgia.

A. G. Hollasp. Librarian.

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—The Iowa Methodist conference severely reprimanded a minister for going to a circus, and made him promise never to do it again.

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